

The Bulletin.

THE GRANT-HANCOCK AFFAIR.

The letter of General Sherman to General Hancock, accusing the latter of rudeness toward General Grant, and making that a pretext for treating him unkindly, was given to the public some time since. We have now the other side of the story. The rudeness of General Hancock was said to have been his refusal to shake hands with Grant on meeting him in Washington after the former's return from New Orleans. General Hancock has not taken upon himself his own defense, but forwarded the charge against him to ex-Gov. Flanders, mayor of New Orleans, who was talking with Grant when Hancock was alleged to have committed his terrible offense of being rude to General Grant. Flanders was so unfortunate as not to mark the commission of the offense. He thought the greeting between the two was equally cordial. There was no attempt at shaking hands on either side, as the parties were not near each other, and Grant was engaged with Flanders, who admits that he is not either the personal or political friend of General Hancock, having been removed from the office of governor by order of that officer. It is quite plain that the rudeness of which General Hancock has been guilty, and which General Sherman said "absolved the president from regarding General Hancock's preference," was in suffering his name to go before the democratic national convention as an opposing candidate to Washington No. 2.

JOHNSON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call of I. N. Pearce, chairman of the Johnson County Democratic Central Committee, the Democrats of said county met in convention, in Vienna, July 18th, 1870, at 2 o'clock p.m., and on motion of J. M. Pearce, L. W. Hogg, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and H. B. Hardy, Secretary, of the convention. On motion of Dr. I. M. C. Danron, the chairman of the Central Committee stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of electing delegates to represent this county in the congressional convention and State senatorial convention, to meet at Metropolis city, August 4th, 1870.

The following gentlemen were then elected as delegates to represent this county in both of said conventions, viz.: John W. Culver, John T. Keith, Edward Faris, L. W. Hogg, W. J. Gibbs, and H. B. Hardy. The delegates were instructed to vote for John M. Creble in the congressional convention for Congress, and Dr. N. R. Casey in the State senatorial convention or the Senate. W. J. Gibbs and H. B. Hardy were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention. The committee immediately reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, that we are in favor of a reduction in the tariffs as they now exist in these United States, and that we will unite with all parties in making such reduction. That we endorse the course of our present representative in Congress—Col. John M. Creble—from the thirteenth congressional district in his efforts to reduce the same, and also the efforts of all others in the same direction; that we are in favor of the bill lately introduced by Col. Creble in the House of Representatives to change the mode of paying soldiers and widows and orphans of dead soldiers, their pittance as pensioners; that we still adhere to the doctrine of the Democratic party and pledge ourselves to support all honest workers in the cause.

W. J. GIBBS, J. Committee.

POLITICAL TACTICS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

It is impossible for any candid person to mistake the meaning of current events in North Carolina. From truthful Republican authorities we have abundant testimony that the anarchy and violence which have been there for some time, are agencies deliberately used by a faction of political thieves to maintain their power in the State. A few days ago, before the armed freetholders of Kirk had been turned out upon the community, the Chicago Tribune foretold the coming trouble and thus gave its editorial history:

"The so-called 'ring' of Joe Holden, Deane, Abbott, Jenkins and G. W. Swenson, has increased the debt of North Carolina, since the peace, \$20,000,000. The bonds of the State have declined to twenty-five cents on the dollar. Hereafter, we have heard only reports of peace and good will in North Carolina, because the ring, which has had its own way, but now that the people are forming a reform party, to preserve their existence and property, the thrilling legends of massacres, Ku-Klux, etc., are revived."

The Ku-Klux Klan is a standing political organization, and Oliver P. Morton, in the United States Senate, and B. F. Butler, in the House, naturally pass it off as a couple of advertising promoters. The whole policy and scheme of the plunger set in the South is to invent and spread diabolical stories of massacres, murders, rapes, masked batteries, etc., and under cover of these lies to call out the militia, and keep the better populace, by intimidation, from the polls. This is the game."

This forecast has been exactly realized. First the country was regaled on freshly cooked horrors from North Carolina, and then, immediately after congress had adjourned, Gov. Holden's banditti came upon the scene. Next month the election is to be held at which the people had a hope to rid the state of its destroyers. "The so-called 'ring' has employed Kirk, of East Tennessee, to do its campaign work. It appears to have been feared that even the forty-first congress might interfere to prevent so outrageous a programme from being carried out, and so it was after the adjournment that Holden inaugurated his diabolical game."

PERSONAL.

H. J. Breyon, dramatist, is coming to this country.

Mrs. Sam Colt, of pistol fame, is reviving about Newport.

Senator Browning denies the reports as to his failing health.

Lady Franklin has reached New York, where she is the guest of Henry Grinnell.

Dr. J. G. Holland is to edit *Hours at Home*, with a quarter share in the proprietorship.

Conrad Greiner, from Havana, and Constant Chance, from Nassau, have arrived at New York.

James Brewster, Grand Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Consistory of Maryland, died a few days ago.

It is said that Mr. Macready, the retired tragedian, will publish a volume of his reminiscences of Dickens.

Rev. Dr. Prime, of the New York Observer, has returned home, after having completed a journey around the world.

George Sand is said to make her own cigars, and it is probably comforting to her numerous guests that she smokes the most of them.

Robert Tompkins, a lawyer of Macon, Georgia, recently attempted to cowhide a Methodist preacher, and was choked until he was black in the face.

Some of the New York papers declare that Jenny Lind's cousin, Bertha Lind, now dancing at an opera house in that city, is the most beautiful woman that ever appeared on the American stage.

Gen. Starring's present errand to Europe is supposed to have reference to the Sheffield steel manufacturers and the under valuation of steel, which was a cause of complaint some time ago by our importers.

General N. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is in New York, superintending the purchase of goods for the Indians personally. He does not mean to have them swindled, as they have too often been before, through the agency of "middlemen."

TRADES UNIONS IN AMERICA.

The New York Herald gives the following as a general summary of statistics of Trades Unions in the whole country:

NATIONAL UNIONS.	No. of Branches.	No. of Members.
Carpenters and Joiners	75	5,000
Cigar-makers	25	2,000
Bricklayers	70	10,000
Coopers	110	5,000
Knights of St. Crispin	187	5,000
Shoemakers	20	2,000
Flourishers	15	2,000
Iron Moulders	500	17,000
Machinists and Tool Smiths	120	12,000
Grand Order of the United States	45	1,000
Engineers	11	621
Leather and Furriers	15	2,000
Locomotive Firemen	35	3,000
Total	991	123,715

These figures, though in most instances derived from official sources, are only an approximation to the actual numbers. Several trades claim a larger membership than they are here credited with, as, for example, the Knights of St. Crispin, who say that their body includes 200,000 shoemakers.

THE FRENCH CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE.

These are a cavalry corps, consisting of four regiments. They carry a long rifle, two revolvers and a sword, and are all mounted on select horses of the Barbary breed. Their continuous service in Africa, amongst and against the Bedouins, has made them superior riders and they perform all the feats on horseback in which the sons of the desert excel; and will ride at full gallop, turn in the saddle, and fire to the rear with precision. They also distinguished themselves during the Crimean war. General Allonville, who commanded a corps of 1,500 Chasseurs d'Afrique, attacked 12,000 Russian dragoons, the favorite cavalry corps of the Emperor Nicholas, on the plain of Siniforopol, and defeated them so completely that their commander, General Corff, committed suicide from shame.

The Dominion troops marching to the Red River country, find a weary and exhausting journey. The supplies are delayed, for roads are to be constructed through a pathless wilderness, much of the way impassable for horses and wagons, unless there is a heavy expenditure of labor. The expedition will not reach Fort George, it is thought, before cold weather, and it is possible it may be snowed in somewhere on the route. The Dominion Government has made a blunder again, and is becoming the laughing-stock of half the people. Its imbecility is patent, and its little confidence does it possess, that its strength is merely nominal. The feeling of independence is growing in certain quarters, and the idea of annexation to others. The problem of Canada will be solved eventually in a way which will utilize the two countries and open up a future for British North America, impossible to be attained by her remaining as at present.

Is a recent article upon the war, in the London Times, is the following significant passage:

"The time has passed when it could matter to England whether any Western power possessed a few square miles more or less, or the command of this or that fortress. Since the last settlement of Europe, states have come to maturity in the world which threaten to dwarf the ordinary members of the European system. Russia and the United States are the powers which the next generation will look upon as the most formidable."

This admission from the leading English journal, of the future greatness of our country, will be less gratifying to the nation which it represents than to Ameri-

cans. Accustomed to exalt themselves and their institutions, and to assume a contempt for everything foreign, Englishmen must be thoroughly convinced of what they say, when they give to the United States a pre-eminence among nations over Great Britain. Such a tribute to the progressive nature of our institutions is worth more than all the eulogies which have been spoken by our own citizens since the declaration of independence.

Coblentz, Coblentz, near which city it is supposed the first shock of arms between the French and Prussian armies will be felt, is situated on the left bank of the Rhine and the right bank of the Moselle, at the confluence of those rivers. It is about seventy miles northeast of Metz, by the post road, but is more than double that distance by way of the river, owing to its sinuities. Coblentz contains a population of about twenty thousand souls, and is one of the best fortified places in Prussia. The fortifications surrounding it form a vast camp, capable of containing one hundred thousand men, and combine the systems of Carnot and Montalembert. Four forts protect it on the left bank of the Rhine. These fortifications, with the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, were over twenty years in rebuilding, after the downfall of Napoleon, and cost some \$4,000,000. The principal strength of the city lies in Ehrenbreitstein (honors broad stone), a village and fortress situated on a large rock on the other side of the Rhine, which towers above everything for miles around. It is impregnable to assault on three sides, but on the northwest it is considerably exposed. Four hundred heavy guns are mounted in the fortress, and these sweep the Rhine in all directions and the road to Nassau. On the top of the rock is a great platform which serves as a parade ground, and which covers large arched cisterns, supplied with water from springs without the walls, and capable of containing three years' supply of the liquid. There is also a well, sunk four hundred feet in the rock, communicating with the Rhine. It is not thought any attempt will be made by the French to take Coblentz by a direct attack, but a flank movement to drive the Prussians from the place will doubtless be essayed.

THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

Origin and Progress of the Family.

The House of Hohenzollern, which today makes so much noise in Europe and menaces all nations by its ambitious projects, is of Saxonian origin. In leaving the town of Hechingen, watered by a tributary of the Neckar, the traveler who directs his steps southward toward Berlin, passing on his left a small castle, hill, on the summit of which is situated a castle of feudal proportions. That is the cradle of the house of Zollern, called Hohen or high Zollern, on account of the elevation of the ancient manor. This castle which gave its name to the royal house of Prussia, was built about the year 980, A. D. The petty nobles to whom it served as a residence, lived for a long time in obscurity, and became divided into three branches, that of Franconia, whence has issued the royal house of Prussia, and those of Hechingen and Sigmaringen, who remained stationary. The two latter have played but an insignificant role in history, but the line of Franconia has early to appreciate the value of money, and Frederick VI., afterward Frederick I. conceived the happy idea of lending 100,000 florins to the Emperor Sigismund. That 100,000 florins was the origin of his greatness. Sigismund, being unable to repay them, yielded secular authority to his creditor the Margrave of Brandenburg, till he should be able to discharge the debt. Frederick found some trouble in installing himself in the Margraviate, for the nobles of the district did not feel disposed to submit to this hypothetical support. The King, the Bismarcks and others revolted, and at first came off conquerors. But Frederick was a man of ability. He learned that the Margrave of Thuringia was the possessor of a new weapon of war of marvelous power, called a cannon. He brought this to bear on his adversaries, and, thanks to the cannon, terminated the struggle to his own advantage. Thus was Prussia born by the power of gold and cannonballs.

Despoiled of their possessions in consequence of the wars of Napoleon, the little principedoms of Hechingen and Sigmaringen lost their royal dignity, but having given their adhesion to the Confederation of the Rhine they were reconstituted by Napoleon I. a proceeding which did not prevent them from turning against him in 1814. Having but scanty revenues and debts, Hechingen and Sigmaringen decided upon resigning. In 1843, all their rights in favor of the King of Prussia, who, by a treaty, concluded in 1850, agreed to pay the former branch an annual sum of 10,000 thalers and the latter of 25,000 thalers. He felt his honor concerned in the possession of this little territory, containing 74,000 inhabitants, which gave him besides a footing in South Germany. Scarcely was he invested with his double Principality before he hastened to repair the ruin of Zollern, to rebuild anew its Gothic fortifications, and to cause to be inscribed in letters of gold and azure, above the entrance door, this inscription:

"Zollern, Nuremberg, Brandenburg united, built this castle in 1858. The strong hand of Prussia raised me up. I am called the door of the Eagle—1851."

Above this proud gateway of the Eagle the Prussian Majesty caused a figure in relief to be erected, representing a fully armed knight, with this motto: "Von Fels zum Meer"—from the rock to the sea; that is to say, from Zollern to the Baltic, from Zollern to Trieste, on the Adriatic being understood.

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